To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Will you have the goodness to insert the following card in your valuable columns, and oblige Yours respectfully,

I have been instructed by Louis Kossuth, President of the National Hungarian Committee in Italy, consisting of himself, General Klapka, and Count Ladisfas Teleki, to inform the sympathizers and friends of the Hungarian cause and my fellow-countrymen in America that a Hungarian Legion, under the suspices of the Sardinian Government, is organ zing, and is aireacy partly formed at Geros under Hingarian command, officered by Hungarians, bearing Hungarian colors, and wearing the Hungarian uniform.

I am directed to advise my fellow-countrymen desirous of joining their compatriots at Geooa, that they may look with confidence to their proximate departure, the time for which will be indicated when final arrangements shall have been completed. They are further requested to forward me their names, avocations, and other particulars for transmission to the National Committee also their respective ad dreeses for my own guidance. To the friends and sympathizers of the Hungarian

cause, I beg leave to appeal (as directed), and request them to renew their generous exertions now, that after a period of seven years since Kossuth's departure from the United States, that cause is not merely on the eve, but in the actual course of practical solution The sums at that time contributed have been long since expended entirely in preliminary objects essential to the furtherance of the cause; and now the moment of action having arrived, and the limited means of the Hangarian National Committee being currently absorbed by the local necessities in Europs, additional means are required for the Hungarians in the United States to facilitate their passage across the Atlantic to the field of action It is hardly necessary to allude to the anxiety and mental torture of the Hungariats now in America, on daily reflecting that they are prevented from joining their more fortunate fellowexiles in Europe, who, near to the field of action, are cooperating in the solution of that national question

for which we all made every sacrifice ten years ago.

Bitter, indeed, must be the regret of these patriots

if unable to realize that hope which has for ten years

of exile been their daily thought-to strike one more

blow for the liber y of their fatherland. Americans, whose struggle for independence is but of recent date,

can fully appreciate such sentiments. Shepherd Knapp, esq. President of the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall street, New-York, will kindly act on behalf of the Hungarian cause in this matter, and will receive contributions, which, from time to time, will be published, together with names of the donors. A Committee of American citizens is now forming in New-York City, which will apply these contributions to the object in view. All gifts of arms will be gladly received by the Committee, and shipped hence to Genoa for the Hungarian service. Any of the many improvements by which the genius of the people of the United States has asserted its supremacy in the arts of war, as well as in those of peace, will be highly valued as appropriate contributions, and will afford to their inventors a noble opportunity of being prac-

tically employed and tested in the field. Wherever the friends of the Hungarian cause, it any part of the Union, see fit to form Committees to cooperate with the Central Committee in New-York, I shall feel indebted to teem for an early intimation of the fact, with the view of affording them all information and assistance in my power.

No. 55 East Thirteenth street, New-York, July 6, 1859.

IS HENRY WARD BEECHER A SPIRIT UAL MEDIUM?

## HIS OWN STATEMENT.

HIS OWN STATEMENT.

From The Independent of Vesterday.

A great many people there are who do not know what they believe, on many intricate subjects. There are many, probably, brought up to believe a great many things, which, if keenly examined, they do not believe. But, beither of these post ions is so perplexing as that of finding one's self believing firmly and religiously what he had always supposes himself to reject, so that he is living in a double state, running parallel; a state of unconscious belief, and a state of conscious diabelief, upon the very same subject. These remarks are suggested by the paragraphs which are flying about the country papers as to our belief in These remarks are suggested by the paragraphs which are flying about the country papers at to our belief in Modern Spiritualism. It seems a Mr. Chase declared that we were a real epiritual medium, and preached by help obtained of spirits. We have seen this quoted scores of times, and we have before us a Michigan paper in which a Mr. Everts, in some explanations about his regarks on Mr. Chase Serve.

about his remarks on Mr. Chase, says.

"I am myself a medium, and I always know when I am in a magnetic state, and if Mr. Beecher is one, it would be impossible for him to go into that state unknowingly. Mr. Beecher preaches about the same doctrines as other Spiritualists, and so doing, is also a medium. If he believes as he preaches, he certainly is a believer in Spiritualism."

And, again:
" If Mr. Beecher, then, is a medium, and his con ditions are such that he can hold direct communion with the spirits of departed non, and that said spirits

ditions are such that he can hold direct communion with the spirits of departed men, and that said spirits do influence bim to speak as he does speak, he certainly must be conscious of such a fact."

We are sorry to inform Mr. Evarts that we are quite unconscious of having had any personal intercourse with the departed spirits of men; nor, from the fruits of such alleged intercourse in o her cases, have we any particular desire to do so. We have noticed, attentively, for some years, the messages sent hither, as it is said, from the other world, from some of the most eminent names, and we are satisfied that, if they are genuine, then either death has been a great injury to them, or else their wisdom is much damaged by refraction in being transmitted to this sphere.

We are far from denying that these messages did not come from the disembodied spirits of Jefferson, Franklin. Washington, Jeanthan Etwarde, Napuleon, Baccos, Voltaire, Webster, Calhoun, &c. &c. But we may be permitted, we hope, to mourn over the results to which greatness comes, and to throw a new and melancholy light upon the meaning of the Scrip ture which says that the first shall be last. Certainly, if there is a lower depth of insuity than that out of which these new spiritual philosophers speak, our surprise must wait for some augmentation of being before it can gain aby further expression.

But we do not interfere with other people's business. We do not attack the faith of any ma in modern Spiritualism. But when they insist upon it that we do believe in Spiritualism ourselves; nay, that we are melevered and the surprise means that her insist upon it that we do believe in Spiritualism ourselves; nay, that we are melevered and the surprise means and they have they are surprised to the surprise means that they insist upon it that we do believe in Spiritualism.

we do not attack the faith of any than in modern Spiritualism. But when they insist upon it that we do believe in Spiritualism carselves; nay, that we are mediums, and, unless dishonest, conscious mediums, we do think that we ought to overhead our faith, experience and consciousness, to see what we are. Now, it any spirit, or any corps of associated spirits, are em-ploying us as a line by which to telegraph truth from pleying us as a line by which to telegraph truth trout that sphere to this, they are doing it without our knowledge or consent. We protest against the operation.

And, as we can imagine no way in which to take the law against them for treepass, we take the ne spaper. And we here bring no railing accusation against any or suedry spirits that have quizzed Mr. Chase of Mr. Avery; but we expostalate with those mischievous Avery; but we expostalate with those mischievous sprites that amuse themselves at the expense of these sober and honest gentlemen. It is not fair. It would not be regarded as square in the body, and we don't believe it is so out of the body. And, as for using us as a go-between on such ludicrous errands, the spicits know very well that it is on the sty if at all. And, if it is not atomediately we will ind out same

it is not stopped immediately, we will find out some way to cut the wires. The only thing that connects us with Spiritualism is The only thing that connects us with Spiritualism is the publication of every sermon which we preach in one or the other of the Spiritual papers. But this is their arrangement, not ours. If they can stand our sermons, we can stand their papers. And, as yet, we have seen no messages from the spirit-world alongside of the sermons which put us to the blush. But this putling every sermon into type is handling a minister rather severely. It gives him no chance for poor sermons. It gives him no chance for poor sermons. It gives him to the necessity of good sound work:—for there is many a showy sermon that would do well enough if only heard, that would ill hear careful reading. But if Spiritualists choose to build paper pulpits for Orthodox preachers, why should we flinch at mounting them before an audience of a hundred thousand people?

How rapid may be the rise of a small stream is illus trated by what took place in the Obanion Creek crossed near Loveland Station, Ohio, by the Little Mismi Railroad, about the same period with the great catastrophe on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Within the space of 21 minutes the bed of the creek, nearly dry before, was filled with a wild torrent to the depth of nearly five feet, caused by rains above.

#### THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET QUESTION.

To the Editor of The K. Y. Tribune.

Sin: An article appeared in The Journal of Com erce of yesterday morning, headed, " The City Tri supplient," the writer of waich seemed determined to e upon the public mind a determination of the Sapreme Court in favor of the city in the matter of the West Washington market property. As an answer to the whole question, it is sufficient to say that there has been no such decision made by the Court, nor could there have been. The only question before the General Term of the Supreme Court, was an appeal from an order appointing a Receiver to collect appeal from an order appointing a Receiver to collect the rents of said property pending the suits. The title of the property in no way came up, nor was it pre'coded unthe motion, that the city had any title to the property, nor could the title of the property be decided until the trial on the ejectment suit them pending. There is now a motion pending before Judge Rossevelt, to open a judgment in favor of the State lessees, which was obtained at the May Circuit in an inquest against the occupants of the property, the city not being a party to the suits. The city having refused to defend the occupants upon the ground that the counsel of the Corporation stated to them that the city had no legal claim to the property and the title was undoubtedly vested in the State.

The statement as to the Sinking Fund Commissioners having authorized the State lessee to collect the rents of the pens is also a mistake, as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed a receiver to collect such roots, who has given ample security to the city to indemnify it against any loss.

### THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I .- TROTTING .- Thursday, July 7, 1859. Purse, \$500, mile heats, best 3 in 5

1	harness:				
	D. Tailman's br. s. Geo. Patchen	1	1 2	2	1
	D. Piffer's br. g Brown Dick	2	2 1	1	2
	C. Carlas m. Miller's Damsei		3 3	3	3
	H. Woodruff's b. m. Lady Woodra	ff	draw	Ti .	
	Time. Quarter.	Half mile.	Mile	6	
	1st beat	1:132	2:26	1	
	2d best	1:13	2:26	ŧ	
	3d hest38	1:15	2:39		
	4th heat	1:14	2:28	ŧ	
	5th hest	1:134	2:29		
	The day was fine and there a	was a b	arge	att	en

ance on the course to witness one of the best and very fastest trots on record; no less than five heats, were trotted within "the twenties." The betting, previous to the start, was all ways, but after the first two heats Patchen was the favorite \$100 to \$10. Brown Dick, winning the third and fourth heats, became the favorite. Patchen won the fifth heat, and the race, by about a neck, in 2 minutes 29 seconds. The race was the closest throughout ever seen on Long Island. Same day-Match \$1,000, mile heats to 250 pound

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA. A special service was held yesterday morning, at St. George's Church (the Rev. Dr. Tyng's), the occa-sion being the ordination of four deacons for the Chi-

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, after which the morning lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. Strucks of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Tyso appropriet that as one of the missionaries to be ordained had not arrived in the city, a special ordination would be held next Sunday, at the Church of the Ascension. He also stated that a Missionary farewell meeting would be held on the evening of that day, prior to the departure of Bishop Boone (Bishop of China) and thirteen co-laborers for the Chinese field.

The Rev. WM. STARROW, D. D., of the Theological The Rev. WM. SPARROW, D. D., of the Theological Seminary of Fairfax, Va., preached the or fination sermon, taking for his text, Mark, 16, 15: "And he "said anto them, Go ye into all the world and preach "the Gospel to every creature." The minister gave a full and clear illustration of the functions of the

a fall and clear intertation of the functions of the Christian ministry, more especially in its relation to the conversion of the heathen.

Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn was then sung by the antierce, and the parties to be ordained took their places in front of the altar, as follows: Henry Pardon, E. H. Thomson, and Dudley D. Smith. The ordination ceremonies were performed by Bishop Boone, after which the congregation separated.

THE WHEAT HARVEST .- We could not imagine better weather for the wheat harvest than we have had since the commencement of July; and we have faith to believe that, as a whole, the harvest of 1859 will be equal in product to any one that has preceded it, and that generally speaking, the grain is of excel lent quality. A letter before us from Tackertown, N J., speaks of wheat fields in that State, which has no the reputation of b-ing first-rate for wheat, that wil field thurty five bushels per acre. Texas papers are claiming that as the greatest wheat State on the Atentic side, the crop not only being great, but the grain in some instances weighing seventy-five or eighty pounds per bushel.

In Pennsylvania, where it was not frest-killed, the erop is good, and so it is in this State and Ohio, which were the greatest sufferers from the June frost.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, the wheat has been harvested in good condition, and the yield, in the aggregate, is undoubtedly the best for many years. The crops of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota are now harvesting, and with such weather as this, it will be saved in good order; and from the fact that we bear so little croaking, we are free to believe the yield a large one. The present state of the weather, too, is extremely favorable to the Canadian farmers, who have their harvest yet to make and from all that we have seen, we judge it will be a good one. In some parts of Canada, where wheat is grown, harvest time is yet six weeks off; but in the great wheat districts of Canada West, it will come on

this year by the middle of July. For the next crop, we do most earnestly beg our readers to select seed now, at harvest time, of the best wheat in the field, or by "the barrel process, that is, beating the sheaves lightly over a barrel, and saving what shells in that way; or else by carefully winnowing and screening out the largest grains; and, mind, sow early, very early, upon well prepared

FIRE IN PEARL AND FLETCHER STREETS.-Last night at 101 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building No. 214 Pearl street, extending to No. 2 Fletcher street-lower part occupied by W. T. Hicks, commission merchant, upper part by Fay, Wood & Co. is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some drugs, or other inflammable material. Thence the flames extended to the first floor, where their further progress was checked by the fire men. The damage to the stock of Mr. Hicks will amount, it is thought, to about \$1 500. Issured, but in what companies we did not learn. The stock of Fay, Wood & Co. sustained damage by water, but to what amount our reporter could not ascertain. The uilding was damaged to the amount of about \$450 or \$500. The owner is probably insured.

The Belton (Texas) Independent says that it is asertained that most of the outrages charged upon the Reserve Indians were mere fiction, and that the strongest circumstantial evidence that they have ever committed murder on the frontier has failed, and leaves it all presumptive. These Indians are certainly a much abused people.

During the shower on Saturday evening the lightning struck a herd of short borned Durham cattle belonging to N. W. C. Jameson of Antrim, N. H., killing five, valued at over \$1,000.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,-The honors of the Graduating Class of Williams College are as follows:

ing Class of Williams College are as follows:
Valedictory, Humphrey S. Azderson, Thompsonville, Conn.;
Salutatory, Henry A. Schauffler, Comstutinopie, Turkey; Philosophical Oration, Henry C. Haskell, Hintington, Ohio; Mathematical Oration, Henry C. Haskell, Hintington, Ohio; Mathematical Oration, Horace H. Morgan, New Orleans, La.
HONONARY ORATIONS.—Timothy M. Brown, Williamstown, Mass; Edwin H. Darling, Nassan, Babama Islands; Hiram M. Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C.; Class H. Everest, New Leanon Center, N. Y.; Washington Gladden, Owege, N. Y.; Jacob F. Muller, Claversck, N. Y.; Henry F. C. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.; and Wm. W. Williams, Keokuk, Iowa.

Messra. McKibben and Booker for Congress. Arrived at San Francisco, ship Whirlwind,

## CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

From Our Own Correspondent.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1859. The State Republican Convention met in Sacremento day before yesterday, and organized by electing C A. Tuttle of Placer County President. Col. E. D. Baker, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following, which were

Resolved. That the Republican party of the State of California is now, as formerly, unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into the Territories now free, and will use all just and constitutional means to

prevent it.

Resolved, That we repudiate the modern dogma that
Slavery exists in all of the Territories of the United
States by force of the Constitution, and view it as the
entering wedge for the enclavement of the Free States.

[Great applause.]

Resolved, That the intervention of Congress for the extension and projection of Slavery in the Territories, recently announced in Congress by leading Democratic as a cardinal element of Democratic faith and practice, is an alarming evidence of the advance in the demands of the Siave Power, and a gross infraction of popular

is an alarming evidence of the savance in the demands of the Siave Power, and a gross infraction of popular rights. [Applause.]

Resolved, that the corruptions and errors of the National Administration demand the sternest rebuke which can be administered by a free people.

Resolved, That the welfare of the whole country and particularly the welfare and political influence of California, depend upon the chesp and easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and while patriotism and philanthropy, no less than interest comprise to impel the National Republican party to facilitate such communication, the interest of the "Democratic" party lies in a different direction, and its entire energies are devoted to other and sectional measures; and it is, therefore, the deliberate opinion of this Convention that the dependence of the country for a Pacific railroad is upon the Republican party, and in no sense upon their opponents. [Applause].

Resolved, That California demands for the Central Mail route from St. Joseph, via Pike's Peak, Salt Lake and Carson Valley, to Placerville, the same protection and er couragement as is extended by Government to the Southern, or Butterfield mail route. [Applause].

Resolved. That we approve of the Homstead bill,

Resoured, That we approve of the Homstead bill, giving a home, free of cost, to every landless man, who will occupy and improve it [great applause]; and also favor Grow's land bill, providing by law that none of the public lands shall be sold except to actual set-tlers, until the plots of the surveys of these lands shall have been in the Land Office ten years from the time

of the survey. [Applause].

Resolved, That we are opposed to any unjust discriminations against naturalizing citizens, which shall require any length of residence after naturalization before they vote. [Tremendous cheering and applause]. The Convention then nominated the following

	ticket:
İ	For Governor LENAND STANFORD, Sacramento. Licutemant Governor J. F. Kennedy, Santa Clara. Judge Supreme Court O. L. Shafter. San Francisco.
	Clerk Supreme Court. S. D. PARKER, Trinity. Treasurer. PHILIP P. GRANE Butte.
	Controller J. R. CLARK, El Derado. Suprit of Public Instruction S. W. Brown, Somons. Surreyor General A. G. RANDALL, Amador.
	Attorney General. H. S. Love, Son Francisco. Congress. P. I. Sibley, Flacer. Col E. D. Baker, San Francisco.

These are all good men and good Republicans. Stanford is a merchant in Sacramento City, highly esteemed by all. Shafter from Vermont is the best commercial lawyer in the State, and among the best in the Union; Col. E. D. Baker needs no praise for him, his fame as an orator being familiar in every village from Wisconsine to Hosida.

H. S. Love, a native of Western New-York, the nominee for Attorney-General, being called for by the Convention at an evening session, addressed it

the Convention at an evening session, addressed it in the following little speech:

"It is too late in the night for me to make any extended remarks. I have only to say, that I tender my thanks to the Convention for the honor they have conferred upon nee. I am happy to say to this Convention that I am a Republican. I am about five feet ten inches in hight, and every inch a Republican. [Cheers.] I have been a Republican from my youth, and I intend to die a Republican from my youth, and I intend to die a Republican [Applause.] I recollect, when I first came to the State, I was known as a Bill Seward Whig, and I stayed a Bil Seward Whig as long as there was a piece of the Whig party left, and now I am a Bill Seward Republican. [Cheers.] And permit me to say that I would travel from here to St. Louis, or any other place in the darkest nights, over plowed fields, to vote for him, if it was necessary to do so to elect him. Now, gentlemen, I don't believe I shall be ejected Attorrey-General this next election, [laughter], but I shall consider it my duty to try I shall be ejected Attorrey-General this next election, [laughter], but I shall consider it my duty to try [cheers]; and if I do succeed, I shall consider it my first cuty to have the whole Democratic party, so called, indicted before the Grand Jary. [Laughter.] It don't a atter much for what cause they are unlicted for there is bardly an offense that they have not been guilty of. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I am happy to congratulate the Republican party of California. We have been abused and vilified—called Black Republicans, Negro-Worshippers, and Woolly Heads. But that tune has gone past, and a man can now, even in this State, lift up his head with pride, and say that he is a member of the Republican party. [Applause.] I remember when the name Republican was a byeword. remember when the name Republican was a byeword and a reproach, but it was like the little cloud, which appeared at first no larger than a man a hand, gathered and gathered until the whole heavens were encompassed by its vastness. [Sensation.] We have gone on in our strength, until even in the whole Union the principles of our party are felt and known. Even in the South a party is arising that agree with as in the principles we advocate. Yet, but a little, and the hour of our triumph will come; yet a little, and the day of our gloom will be past, and the purity and strength of our principles will come out in the efful-sence of their glory. Gentlemen, once again I tuank strength of our principles will come out in the effi-gence of their glory. Gentlemen, once again I toank you for the honer you have conferred upon me. [Load

Capt. Simpson, U. S. Topographical Engineer, with a party of 63 men, has arrived at Walker's River, east of the Sierra, from Camp Floyd, having been engaged in exploring a new route for emigrau travel. Capt S reports that the new route is much preferable for travel from Camp Floyd to Carson Valley to the route hitherto used, being 300 miles shorter. He intends to return soon by another new route to Camp Floyd, whence he wil immediately start out eastward to find a route through the Rocky Mountains to the head waters Arkansas, in the hope to find a trail which will not be so difficult to travel in the winter as that through the South Pass.

The Administration primary election has been held in a number of counties, and Weller seems to have more friends among the delegates so far elected than any other candidate for Governor. Out of 80 felegates chosen, Denver has about 10; Nugent has none save those from San Francisco, and will have none other. There is not the slightest chance for his nomination, much to the regret of the Kepublicans, who would like the certainty of success which they would have were Nugent the leader of the Administration ticket.

The United States District Court is occupied with taking testimony in regard to the title of the New-Almaden Quick-ilver Mining Company to their mise. Your readers will remember that in Dec., 1857, a large number of letters were pub-lished, showing a plot between some owners of the mine to procure forged title papers in Mexico in 1849 and '50; and it will also be remembered that in consequence of this exposure the United States Circuit Court last Fall enjoined the Company from working the mine. Well, the whole aspect of the thing has been changed; the Mexican witnesses and the documentary evidence which they produce prove, in what appears now to be the most conclusive manner, that the title is good. To those who recollect the previous history of the case this will sound like romance; and indeed there is a kind of romance in the shifting fortunes of some of these great California land suits. Perbaps I may explain the present condition of this New-Almaden case at another time; the explanation would be out of place at the end of a miscellaneous news letter: it de-serves a letter to itself.

THE W. H. WEBB AT NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 7, 1859. The steamship Wm. H. Webb is below, with San

Francisco advices of June 20, via Tehuantepec. The steamships Sonora and Orizaba, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took \$2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passengers. Business was improving at San Francisco, and

prices of some articles were better. Rio Coffee, 16c. Money was tight. California politics were excited. The Anti-Lecompton Democrate had nominated Curry for Governor and

S. brig Fleyd from New-York; ships Massato from Berdeaux; Sparkling Sea, Melbourne, and Magnolia, Monilla.

Cleared at do., Lookout for New-York.

MEXICO. [By Telegraph.]

NEW ORLEANS, Toursday, July 7, 1859. Vera Cruz advices by the W. H. Webb, via. Minatitlan, report the \$5,000,000 conducts, which was recently seized by Gen. Robles, to have arrived there

and to be awaiting shipment. The dates from Minatitian are to the 3d inst. Gen. Robles had released the five millions conducts

at Mr. McLane's request. There is no political news.

> THE CONDUCTA RELEASED. From The N. O Picayane, June 24.

Our attentive correspondent at Vera Cruz transmits to us the following dispatch, addressed to the Government of Miramon, at the City of Mexico, by our Minister, Mr. McLane, on the subject of the Tacabaya massacre. As our correspondent well says, "its importance cannot well be overestimated. It is a formal demand, and in the name of the President of the United States, of satisfaction for the atrocities and in-

United States, of satisfaction for the arrections and indignities committed upon American citizens during those days of terror in Mexico.

U. S. Legation, Veria Cruz, June 11, 1859.

Sir: The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Republic of Mexico, having called the attention of the Government of the United States to certain cruckities. Government of the Chief States to Certain Grant of the perpetrated at Tacubaya, on the litta and 12th of April, 1859, by persons acting under the authority of the Government having the seat of its power at the City of Mexico, of which Gen. Miramon is the chief Executive, and of the withdrawal of the exequators heretofore issued to Causals of the United States in Mexico; and having informed it that several editions of the fore issued to Consuls of the United States in Mexico; and having informed it that several citizens of the United States have been the victims of these cruelties, three of whom (Drs. John Duval, Ignacio Ritchie and Albert Lamor) were physicians actually engaged in attendance upon the sick and wounded in the unitiary hospitals, and two others, unoffending youths under age, has been instructed to address to you the earnest twee attacks the greening of the former of the constant of the consta

remonstrance that the occasion calls for.

The President of the United States has examined this subject with deep concern and an anxious desire to this subject with deep concern and an actions desire to adopt the necessary measures, not only to procure the punishment of the persons guilty of these enormities, but also to provide for the security of citizens of the United States residing in the interior of Mexico, and he feels in common with his countrymen, great indigna-tion that these citizens of the United States should have been provided rader such attacking circumhave been murdered under such afrocious circum-stances as to merit the reprobation of the civilized

world.

In the peaceable recognition of the Constitutional Government, without any forcible intervention, the Government of the United States exercised an unquestioned right under the law of nations, which gave no cause of effense to the opposite party contending for power over the country, and cid not authorize interference with Consuls of the United States in the discharge of their covariar functions in their respective leterce with Consuls of the United States in the dis-charge of their consular functions in their respective districts; and least of all could that political measure justify, or in any way excuse, the shocking barbarities whose condendation is now passing turough the world; and although the position now occupied by the United States with respect to Mexico precludes any formal diplomatic intercourse with those exercising power in the City of Mexico, who are not recognized as constituting the Government of the Republic, yet the coordinates are of such an unusual nature as to jus-tify musual proceedings.

Therefore, the undersigned, by the express in-truc-tions of his Government, calls your attention to these outrages, in violation of the common rights of human-ity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remon-

ity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remonstrance; that the shedding of blood may be stayed, the personal rights of citizens of the United States respected, and the atrocious criminals who have brought disgrace upon their country duly punished. This neasure is due to the character of those exercising power in the City of Mexico, not less than to the character of the Republic.

So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of those violations of natural rights and treaty stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redross will be demanded, and ultimately obtained therefor, whatever may be the result of this remonstrance.

strace.
The President of the United States has read with The President of the United States has read with much satisfaction a communication addressed to the undersigned, under date of April 22, 1856, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutional Government, which is recognized by the United States as the imperial Government of Mexico, pronouncing its unqualified condemnation of these reprehensible proceedings, and also conveying assurances of its determination to put a stop to them, and to do is duty to a friendly power. Nevertheless, he considers it proper as has been already stated, that a direct remonstrance should be addressed to those who are immediately responsible for the outrages and indignities that are the subject of this communication, that the civilized world may know upon whom rests the responsibility of disturbing the ordinary relations of amity and friendship that have been established and guaranced by treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, and which the best efforts of the Governments of the two Republics have failed to maintain, in consequence of the reckless and inhuman excesses of those now acting in the City of Mexico under the authority of the of the reckets and intuition acting in the City of Mexico under the authority of the Government referred to, and with which you are associated as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)
To his Excellency Manuel Diez de Bonillo, Minister of Foreign
Affairs in the Government of which General Miramon is
Chief Executive, City of Mexico.

From The New-Orlean Pleasune, of June 30.

In addition to the very full intelligence which we have already published, in regard to the recent seizure of specie in Mexico, we have been favored with the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman of the highest standing in Vera Cruz. It is curious in onfirming the intelligence we have through other ources, that the bandit Cobos was actually prowling sources, that the banoit Cobos was actually prowling about the rich conducta, while the writer appears to be strongly of the opinion that there were designs upon and through the money from the beginning, and by those high in authority. After narrating at length the general fact, as afready published the writer proceeds:

"The conducta had reached already Cerro Gordo, half way from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, when Cobos, with eight buodted dragoons, and Robies, with two huadred, overtook and ordered the same back to Jalapa, there to fall a prey to Miramon, Bouilla & Co.

"Seldom has Vera Cruz been more agitated than this day. Meetings were held at once to devise means to save the money, and the commanders of the American, French and English fleets were applied to for aid.

You have already heard of the deputations sent up to Robles's camp. Another plan is to collect a thousand n arines, well armed, to demand the conducta from

Robles.

"Miramon and his party never intended to let the conducts arrive at Vers Ciuz, and when he agreed to the argent solicitation of the merchants it was with the the urgent solicitation of the merchants it was with the idea of marching, at the same time, a large force as except to the State of Vera Cruz, and by a sudden attack take the heroic city. It is said that this valuable advice was given by Count Gabriac and Mr. Otway, at which Miramon shapped at once.

advice was given by count Gabriae and all Gray, at which Muramon stapped at once.
"I will sav rothing of the consequences of such an outrage, if Robles succeeds. The fact is, this four millions and a half is in great darger, and most likely will prove a total loss to the merchants."

Considering the well-known character of Miramon and his satellites, more easily understood at Vera Cruz than here, the fears of the writer are not unnatura certainly: nevertheless, now that the a tention of the world has been called so directly and forcibly to the affair, we cannot but think their designs will be effec-tually frustrated. STARBING AFFRAY.-Last night at 74 o'clock,

James Sullivan and Mary his wife, residing in the rear of No. 51 Mulberry street, got into an altercation respecting a bottle of liquor that Mary had brought into the house. The quarrel resulted in a fight, during which Mary, as is alleged, picked up a knife and stabbed her husband therewith in the neck, inflicting a serious wound. Sullivan was conveyed to the Ho pital, and the woman was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-House.

SUICIDE.-Last night Mathew Graff, an unmarried German, 26 years of age, residing at No. 227 Stanton street, committed suicide by taking an overdose of phosphorus. He was out of employment, and it was on account of his inability to procure work that he was led to take his life. The Coroner was notified.

ESTERPRISE -The Post-Office Department having decided to reduce the mail to Watertown, Conn. from daily to tri-weekly, the citizens of that place have concluded to pay for the other three days out of their own pockets, whereby they secure the continuation of their maile daily.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AND VIGO.

## The Battle on the Mincio.

NAPOLEON'S DISPATCH COMPLETE.

# GREAT FRENCH VICTORY

AUSTRIAN POSITIONS ALL TAKEN.

NUMEROUS TROPHIES CAPTURED.

History of the Allies' Advance. THREATENING ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

Armies to be Posted on the Rhine.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock p. m. on the 25th of June, and the steamship Vigo, from Queenstown, the same date, both arrived at this port early on Thursday morning. The Vigo brings the City of Baltimere's passengers. There is no further intelligence of the great battle, as nothing is known of that except through the telegraphic dispatch of the Emperor, which we have already given. We republish it, however, as the date given in the dispatch from St. John's was incorrect, and nothing was said by it of the "positions" taken.

The steamship New-York, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 24th ult.

The steamship Great Britain was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 30th June, and the Cunard steamer Etps on the 2d July-both for New York, direct.

It was discovered, when the steamer City of Balti more (which left Laverpool for New-York on the 22d ult) arrived at Queenstown, that one of the three blades of her propeller was broken, and it was accordingly resolved that she should return to Liverpool for the necessary repairs.

The City of Baltimore returned to Liverpool on the 24th, and would be fitted with a new screw in the course of two or three days.

## THE WAR.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS. The following dispactches indicate the course of

events at the seat of war: Turis, June 22 (Official Bulletin) .- Yesterday the

Emperor and the King quitted Brescia for the camp, amid the vivas and accismations of the populace. The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castig-

lione, and Montechiaro. BERNE, June 22 -The Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Gotzen and Laubeck. The Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany; 3,000 of them have arrived at Mals, and 3,000 more are to follow. The Austrians continue to construct block-

houses, redoubts and fortification, at Nauders. Tunis, June 23 .-- The main body of the Austrian army is on the lett bank of the Miccio.

The Piedmontese had advanced toward Peschiera, and, after a vigorous encounter, had repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost several killed.

The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, pushed a reconnaissance as fas as Goito, and surprised the great Austrian Guard (grande gar de Autrichienne), which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

VERONA, June 23 .- The headquarters of the Emperor of Austria has been removed to Valleido. The health of the troops is excellent. French war steamers are expected.

The Vienna correspondint of The Times, writing on the 21st, states that the pickets of the two armies in Italy were within sight of each other, and that carcely a day passed without slight skirmishes. Toe Emperor of Austria is believed to have 280,000 men nuder his command on the line of the Mincio.

BERNE, June 24.-Dispatches from Milan confirm e news that 5,000 French troops have been dispatched toward the Vallteline at Bermio. 300 Austrians, and a company of volunteers consisting of students of Meran, in the Tyrol, are marching to oc-

cupy the passage of Stelletio.

The Archauke, Governor of the Tyrol, has arrived at Nancers to overlook the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Voralberg. The Tyrolese raise difficulties about entering military service.

LONATO, June 23-(Official) .- This morning, the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the King, traversed the environs of the town and pushed a recoppaisance as far as Deserzano, on the borders of

A dispatch from Turin states that a portion of the Piedmontese fleet, consisting of six war steamers, was to rail immediately on active service.

The Austrian Government formally declares, that the cruelties attributed to General D'Urban in the diplomatic circular of Count Cayour, are entirely de rold of foundation. Details are promised shortly.

The Austrian Correspondence announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice, in capturing some barks belonging to fisher-

A Venice letter of the 15th states, that the disturbances there were put down without loss of life. A number of arrests, however, were made,

A correspondent of The London Times, in the al lied camp, describes some remarkable feats accomplished by Garibaldi in surprising the Austriansmaking forced marches of forty-five miles in twentyfour hours, and raising the country in favor of national independence.

A Vienna dispatch asserts that Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mis sion whatever.

According to letters from Malta a fleet of eight British steam liners was ready for departure, and the Adriatic Sea was spoken of as the destination. The Paris Moniteur contains a note explaining the

pature of the dictatorship offered by the whole of Italy to the King of Sardinia. It says:

"Persons conclude wrongly that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the different peoples or the great Powers, reckons on uniting the whole of Italy in

great Powers, receous on unity gine whole of Hady in one single State. Such conjectures have no founda-tion. The different peoples, whether delivered or aban-doned, desire to make common cause against Anstria. With this intention they have placed themselves under the protection of the King, but the dictatorship is purely a temporary power, which, while uniting the common forces in the same hands, in no way presages combination for the future." combination for the future."

It was reported at Paris that the Prussian Embassador at Turin had remonstrated against the organization of a Hungarian Legion, and that the Prussian

Government had declared that it will assist in putting down an insurrection in Hurgary. Gen. Gyulai, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Aus-

trian Army in Italy, had retired to his estate.

## THE ALLIES' VICTORY.

Paris, Saturday Morning, June 25. The Emperor has telegraphed the following to the Empresa:

The whole Austrian Army formed the line of

battle, which extended five leagues in length. We

GREAT BATTLE! GREAT VICTORY!

vesterday a vigorous combat on the Mincio began. It is asserted that at I o'clock in the morning, at Verons, heavy cannonading was heard. Authortic

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25.

news is expected. An indersement upon a banker's letter, dated June 25th, by telegraph, says:

have taken all their positions and captured many

The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning

Private telegrams received here announce that

cannon, flags and p. isoners.

till 8 o'clock in the evening.

"Stateen hours fighting. Austrians driven from all their positions, extending over 15 miles. Slaugh-

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 21, 1850. No great importance is extached in official circles to the signs of mutiny among the European regiments in India, still it may result in the recall of Lord Canning, whose utter incapacity cannot be longer tolerated at Calcutta. In this case it is Lord Elgip who would succeed him. As long as the Tories attacked the Governor-General, his friends, the Whigs, supported him ; now they are in office and cannot trust the Indian Empire to his weak bands. Safe as long as his enemies were in power, he will now probably be sacrificed by his own

The accession of the peace party to the two eats in the Cabinet, and one in the Administration, bappened upon the most explicit assurance of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, that the Cabinet will not depart from the principle of nonintervention, even if in case of a Hungarian insurrection. Austria should be threatened with the loss of her position as a first-rate power in Europe.

The position of Prussia is now ambiguous; the mobilization of its army corps cannot fail to lead to a corresponding increase of the French army along the Rhine, and the peculiar organization of the Prussian army, which stops industry and disturbs all the business relations of the country by every mobilization, makes a long course of observation mpossible. Either it must lead to war or to disarmament; the suspense cannot be endured by the people beyond a few weeks. Napoleon, by his understanding with the Czar, does not fear the bestility of Germany; but he wishes to know at once whether Prussia is a friend or a foe; accordingly be hastens the crisis by openly espousing the cause of revolution. This explains Klapka's proclamation, speaking openly of the assert of the Emperor given o a Hungarian insurrection, and Kossuth's invitation to the headquarters of the Allies. Kossath believes that it is his duty not to reject any chance for the liberation of Hungary, but not to give his cooperation to any scheme which, without securing the independence of Hungary, would involve his country in misfortune a d ruin. If he can hope to strike an efficient blow, he will certainly do it; but if he is not completely satisfied of the probability of success, be will not allow any one to play with the blood of his countrymen. A few weeks will be sufficient to put this question at rest. In the mean time the Hungarian presoners of Palestro and Magenta are being crilled and organized at Acqui by Colonel Ihasz, their continually increasing namber having outgrown the accommodation of Fort Castelluccio at Genoa, where they had their buarters.

The disorganization of the Austrian army has not been remedied by the assumption of the command in chief by the Emperor, acting under the advice of Gen. Hess, who is too old to bear the hardships of a campaign. He cannot remain on horseback for more than a couple of hours; while Gen. Schlick, his second in command, is too brave an officer to be a good general. I do not doubt the next time we hear of him will be at the head of a cavalry charge; but that is not the way to gain battles

From the political movements of Italy, we may guess that the share of Victor Emanuel will be the Lombardo Venetian Provinces, Modena and Pacma. Tuscany is reserved for eventual compensations; and the dominions of the Pope are, at least for the present, not to be transferred to other bands. Prince Napoleon will not get a crown in Italy; Le is too near to the Imperial throne to exchange his expectations for an Italian principality; but the demeanor of the Duchess of Parma was so dignified and patriotic that friends and foes combine in praising it. She may still be rewarded for her noble conduct. As to the Duke of Modena, nobody pities him, and the weakness of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has made him impossible in his own country.

Russia is arming in the rear of Austria; the Hangarian aristocracy no longer disguse their hatred of the Austrian rule; as to the middle classes and peasants, they are devoted to Kossuth, and ready to do whatever he bids them.

LONDON, Friday, June 24, 1859.

Since the armies of the Allies and of Austria now face each other on the Mincio, and a battle is expected any day, the public are in great suspense, and think the crisis has arrived Military men, however, and diplomatists believe that some time will still elapse before a decisive blow can be struck, as Napoleon has not jet been able to get his flat-bottomed steamers, which were brought piece meal on the rail way from Genoa, launched on the Lake of Garda, in order to avoid the passage of the Mincio, or, at least, to force the Austrians again to extend their line of defense from the Tyrolese frontier to Mantua, and from Mantua to the Po, as that river must likewise be guarded against the corps d'armée of Prince Napoleon. The delay involved in these operations will serve for diplomatiets to try their hands at pacification. Prussus is willing to undertake this task, and England, too; but the obstinacy of Austria remains, as ever, the put the obstinacy of Austria remains, as ever, the greatest difficulty. Now, after having failed to conquer Piedmont, lost the battle of Magenta, and all Lombardy, Modena and Tuccany, they are ready to treat upon the basis they rejected in April, viz: a Congress which is to sanction the territorial arrangements of 1815, but to modify or abolish the private treaties of Austria with Italian Princes. Of course, this proposition is rejected with acorn by France and Sardinia, though Prussia chooses to take it up; but the Prince Regent is still too prudent to back such a preposterous demand by armed force. I am informed, on
the best authority, that the Prussian mobilization
means no defense of Austria, and will not, at least Lot for the next few weeks, lead to a war with France. The Orleanists are very busy in France France. The Orleanists are very busy in France to undermine the Imperial Government; and since the educated classes at Paris belong to this party their gossip has a considerable influence on the correspondents of the English press. I had, how ever, some opportunity to see the most prominen men among the Republicans, and they all agree that the Italian policy of Napoleon, and his success at Magenta, have immensely strengthened the Empire. Unless he should imitate his Uncle, and rush to conquests, he may still become popular in spite of his non rule in France.

of his non rule in France.

Prince Esterhazy's mission to London is purely to feel his way, and to counteract the autipathy